

Improving the Lawn Eradication of Weeds

While weed enemies of the lawn are troublesome throughout the growing season, they are most particularly so from the latter part of June until frost. During this period crab-grass is by far the worst weed present, says the U. S. Department of Agriculture's lawn specialists. There is no really satisfactory method of checking its growth, and the only treatment to be recommended is to cut or pull the plants before they have formed large mats. This is a very tedious and expensive practice, but where a good lawn is involved the results justify the expense. Rational fertilizing and careful watering during the summer help to overcome the effect of weeds. Chemical sprays or treatments have proven to be of very little assistance. Much difficulty is experienced in cutting crabgrass with the ordinary mower on account of its prostrate character. This difficulty can be overcome to a certain extent if a rake is used in conjunction with the mower. By means of the rake the branches of the grass may be lifted so that they can be clipped reasonably close. It is almost impossible, however, to cut crab grass sufficiently close to prevent the formation of seed.

There are many other weeds that are troublesome in the lawn not only in the spring but also in the summer and autumn. Among the most important ones are dandelion, plantain, chickweed, and clover. While chemical sprays are more effective in the eradication of these weeds than in the case of crab-grass, the best method of preventing their development is to remove them with a spud or similar implement.

TOP DRESSING
The weed problem can perhaps best

be solved by making the conditions as favorable as possible for the lawn grasses and to maintain a strict watch at all times to check the growth of the troublesome weeds at the beginning. At the end of the growing season before the severe weather of winter arrives the lawn should be given a good top-dressing of well-rotted barnyard manure. If the manure is not well rotted, it is likely to introduce an abundance of weed seeds, which will ultimately cause considerable trouble. Top-dressing not only adds fertility to the soil, but gives the grass protection during the severe weather of winter and the freezing and thawing of early spring.

GRAND STREET BRIDGE ADVOCATES TO ATTEMPT TO GET OUT LARGE VOTE

An enthusiastic meeting of those in favor of the Grand street bridge was held last evening at Germania hall under the direction of the Citizens' Improvement League. The purpose of the meeting was that every member should hustle around and get his friends out to vote on election day. Subscriptions were taken up for the publicity campaign and it was voted to endorse the work of the publicity committee. City officials and others spoke in favor of the bridge. It was pointed out that the need of it is imperative.

W. J. Bryan will issue Tuesday or Wednesday another statement proposing a means of ending the war.

Service on the street elevated railways of Chicago was interrupted following a strike of the employees.

CARE OF THE BABY IN SUMMER

(Prepared by the Children's Bureau,
U. S. Department of Labor.)

A baby must be kept as cool as possible in summer, because overheating is a direct cause of summer diarrhea. Even breast-fed babies find it hard to resist the weakening effects of excessive heat. Records show that thousands of babies, most of whom are bottle-fed, die every year in July and August, because of the direct or indirect effects of the heat. Next in importance to right food in summer are measures for keeping the baby cool and comfortable. Frequent baths, lighter clothing, and the selection of the coolest available place for him to play and sleep. A baby should have a full tub bath every morning. If he is restless and the weather is very hot, he may have in addition one or two sponge baths a day. A cool bath at bedtime sometimes makes the baby sleep more comfortably. For a young baby the water should be tepid, that is, it should feel neither hot nor cold to the mother's elbow. For an older baby it may be slightly cooler. The water should not be cold enough to chill or frighten him.

If the water is very hard a tablespoonful of borax dissolved in a little water may be added to three quarts of water to soften it. Very little soap should be used and that a very bland, simple soap, like castile. Never rub the soap into the baby's skin, and be sure that it is thoroughly rinsed off, as a very troublesome skin disease may result if a harsh soap is used or if soap is allowed to dry on the skin. Use a soft wash cloth made from a piece of old table linen, towel, knitted underwear, or any other very soft material, and have two pieces. When the bath is finished the baby should be patted dry, and the mother should take great care to see that the folds and creases of the skin are dry. Use a little pure talcum powder or corn starch under the arms and in the groin to prevent chafing. If any redness, chafing or eruption like prickly heat, develops on the skin, no soap at all should be used in the bath. Sometimes a starch, or bran, or soda both will relieve such conditions.

Bran bath—Make a little bag of cheesecloth and put in it a little of the bran in it and sew or tie the top. Let this bag soak in the bath, squeezing it until the water is milky. Starch bath—Use a cupful of ordinary cooked starch to a gallon of water. (If the laundry starch has had anything added to it, such as salt, lard, oil, bluing, it must not be used for this purpose.) Soda bath—Dissolve a tablespoonful of ordinary baking soda in a little water and add it to four quarts of water.

Clothing—Do not be afraid to take off the baby's clothes in summer. All he needs in hot weather are the diaper and one other garment. For a young baby this may be a sleeveless onesie which leaves the chest bare, and for an older baby, only a loose thin cotton slip or apron, or wrapper made in one piece with short kimono sleeves. Toward nightfall when the day clothes are changed, the baby should, of course, be dressed in such a way as to protect him from chill. Cotton garments are best for the baby in summer. All-wool bands, shirts, and stockings should not be worn at any time of the year, and in hot summer wear only the best, all-cotton clothing should touch the baby's skin unless he is sick, when a very light part-wool band may be needed. In general neither wool nor starch should be used on the baby's clothing in summer. Wool is too hot and irritating and starched garments scratch the baby's flesh. The baby should be kept dry and night in the coolest place that can be found. The kitchen is usually the hottest room in the house, especially if coal or wood is burned for fuel. While the mother is busy with her work the baby should be kept in an other room, or better, out of doors, if he can be protected from flies and mosquitoes.

A play pen, such as is described in Infant Care, a booklet published by the Children's Bureau and sent free on request, makes it possible to leave the baby alone on the porch or in the yard, after he is old enough to creep. A screened porch on the shady side of the house is a boon to every mother, affording a cool, secure place for the baby to play and also to sleep. Let him have his daytime naps on the porch and sleep there at night during the heat.

Do not be afraid of fresh air for the baby. He can not have too much of it. Night air is sometimes even better than day air, because it has been cooled and cleansed of dust by the day's breeze.

The essentials in the summer care of babies are:
1—Proper food, given only at regular intervals.
2—A clean body.
3—Fresh air, day and night.
4—Very little clothing.
5—Cool places to play and sleep in.
Do not give the baby medicine of any sort unless it is ordered by the doctor. Never give him patent remedies which are said to relieve the pain of teething or to make him sleep, or to cure diarrhea, for such medicines are likely to do the baby much more harm than good, especially in summer when the digestion is so easily disturbed. It is so much easier to keep the baby well, than it is to cure him when he is sick, that wise mothers try to take such care of the baby that he will not be sick.
Do not fail to give the baby a drink of cool water several times a day in hot weather. Boil the water first, then cool it, and offer it to the baby in a cup, glass, or bottle. Babies and young children sometimes suffer cruelly for lack of drinking water.

COMMITTEE TO MEET

The streets and sidewalks committee of the common council will meet this evening in the city clerk's office at the city hall. The meeting will begin at 7:30 o'clock.

New York sweltered under a hot sun on one of the warmest June 14's in the history of the Weather Bureau.

RUBY ROBERTS' ROMANCES.

Some wise gink has remarked that "Truth is stranger than fiction."

What follows is sober truth—for what writer would dare set up his hero a man with the following physical characteristics:
Height, a trifle under six feet; arms of unusual length, with hands like hams; a top-heavy physique, with shoulders of enormous size, and the remainder of his body tapering downward to legs of pipe thinness, with knock-knees; and a slouching gait.

Doubtless you have recognized our hero—probably you have seen him in the flesh. If so, you will realize how futile it is to attempt to describe his face. Suffice it to say that such nicknames as "Ruby Robert" and "Freckled Bob" and "The Human Stilt" were not conferred upon him without reason. No, the Cornishman does not and never did bear any resemblance to the typical hero of fiction. Yet, in spite of that, the life of Robert Fitzsimmons fairly reeks with romance.

Let not the homeliest among us despair of attaining Hymen's beautiful heights when Ruby Robert has, on four separate and distinct occasions, led a blushing bride to the altar. After that, there is hope for us all.

The story of Fitzsimmons' busy life harks back to Cornwall, England, to a June day in 1862. There and then he was born, the son of a hard-working miner, and one of three brothers. Bob was nine when the Fitz family packed bag and baggage and sailed away for New Zealand.

Mrs. Fitzsimmons was a woman of great piety, and it was her chief ambition that one of her sons become a minister of the gospel. The oldest son, Bob, upon whom she was wont to school attached to Christ's church at Yttleton, New Zealand, walking three miles each night and morning. He went to Bible class every Sunday and sang in the choir. At school he was fond of running and jumping, but, although not a coward, he was not much given to fighting. His companions were rough, but he was often attacked and had to learn to defend himself.

It was one of these early bouts which decided his future. One day, when he was eleven, Bob was watching a football game, and when the ball was kicked out of the field and landed near him he kicked it back. At that, one of the players, a young giant, attacked Bob and gave him a terrible drubbing. When he got home his mother observing his battered features, and without stopping to inquire the cause, told him to take down the family rod and gave her offspring another lacing.

This double indignity so preyed upon Bob's mind that he forever gave up the idea of becoming a minister, and boy-like, dedicated his life to revenge upon his brutal assailant. After the incident of the football game Bob was so ridiculed by his companions that he refused to go to school any more, and got a job in a grocery store. While thus employed he spent all his spare time boxing with his brother and a friendly neighbor, using gloves contrived from an old leather apron. Within a year or two Bob was the best boxer in the village, but, to his lasting grief, the bully who had attacked him, and who was a rook at the football game had left the country. If Bob ever finds that fellow—good night!

After leaving the grocery store, Bob went to Timaru, N. Z., and was apprenticed to a carriage painter. His next employment was in swinging a heavy sledge in a foundry, and a little later he got a job in a blacksmith shop, specializing as a harness shoer. In the interval he also had experience as a paperhanger. Bob liked horse-shoeing, and spent five years at the trade. And now, at this time that he began his career as a boxer, and made quite a reputation in a tournament pulled off at Timaru by Jim Mace, the great English champion, who was then touring New Zealand with a bunch of scrappers. Bob won the tournament and became the amateur champion of New Zealand, one of his victims being a professional "ringer" named Mace. Mace held another tournament at Timaru, and Bob completely outclassed Herbert Slade, a giant Maori, who had been named by Mace to fight John L. Sullivan.

At that period Bob was interested in all sorts of athletic sports, and was a famous oarsman and champion swimmer. He was then touring New Zealand, and he was engaged in hunting kangaroos, the skins commanding a good price, and he had several narrow escapes. For the most part he followed the blacksmoking trade, as fighting brought him only a small income. Fitz's first romance was with a sweetheart of his boyhood days, and his early married life was not a happy one. When the promoters of the California Athletic club sent for Bob to come to America just a quarter of a century ago, Bob refused to go unless he was provided for in a wife and baby as well as for himself. In the days of poverty and adversity Fitz and his first wife were a happy pair, but prosperity seemingly spoiled their romance. Gradually they drifted apart. In 1893, about the time he defended the middle-weight title against Jim Hall, Fitz employed a new manager, Martin Julian, the wrestler. Fitz soon became dissatisfied with him, and gave over the management of his affairs to Capt. Charlie Glori, chief of detectives at New York. Fitz played an important part in Bob's domestic affairs, however, for after the first Mrs. Fitz divorced Bob in 1898, he became the bride of Julian, while Bob consoled himself by marrying Rose Julian, a sister of Martin. Fitz married his second wife shortly after his bout with Joe Choynski in Boston, back in 1894, and that occasion he wore a belt made for him by his bride-to-be. The marriage ceremony was performed in Newark, N. J., and the happy pair spent their honeymoon at Lake Michigan. When Bob fought Creeden a little later, both his first and second wives were said to have been present. Bob's second trip on the sea of matrimony was a pleasant one, but it ended with the death of his wife. In 1903 Fitz took a third wife, Julia Clifford, a professional singer. Their domestic bliss did not last very long, and they finally separated in 1910, Fitz settling down after that on his New Jersey farm. Last December Fitz and Julia were granted a divorce in Chicago, alleging that her husband was addicted to drink and had often mistreated her. Strange to say, she asked no alimony, declaring to the court: "I have always worked



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HORSES

How Weather Suggestions As To
Their Treatment.
(Conn. Humane Society.)
Give extra and frequent rest on hot days.
Feed lightly and rest well at noon-time.
Rest your horse by removing harness and collar.
Leave him standing in the shade, unless overheated.
Avoid overloading; with a fair load, work moderately.
In traveling long distances, drive slowly.
Water at short intervals and not to excess.
If exhausted by heat, cool the head with ice.
Give a cool bath, a good bed and plenty of air at night.
Keep bearing places of collar and harness clean.
Remove friction from galls by cupping the collar.
Wash harness sores with cool water and castile soap.
Avoid high checks; and check reasonably if at all.
Protect your horse from torment in fly-time.
Proper shoeing protects the feet from hot pavements.
Apply wet clay or water compress to sore feet at night.
Try the virtue of a bran mash or green grass weekly.
Let the poorer horse of a team set the pace.

STEPNEY

Mr. and Mrs. William Kruger entertained friends from Bridgeport as over Sunday guests.
Perkins Nichols and Elliot Northrop, who are students at Worcester academy, are home for the summer vacation.
Miss Carolyn Osborne treated the pupils of her school to a picnic at the village park on Saturday. The children were carried there in a wagon and had a most enjoyable time. Ice cream and cake were served by Miss Osborne to her pupils after which games were enjoyed.
Mr. and Mrs. John Poland and family of Bridgeport are now occupying their summer home here.
Mrs. Richard Broderick of Bridgeport have spent a few days as the guest of Mrs. Emily D. Leavenworth.
Miss Ruth Bardsley with a large number of her classmates, enjoyed a trip on the steamer Robert Fulton to West Point last week.
Mr. and Mrs. Albert Hull of Ansonia were guests last week of Miss Emily Seeley.
Mrs. Carrie Elwell entertained as a recent guest her son Fred B. Elwell of Troy.
Sisters' night was observed at Harmony grange last Thursday evening. A religious program the sisters presented a minstrel show of about an hour's duration. There were 18 sisters taking part and the costumes and musical numbers were pleasing, as were the jokes and cake walk. At the close a fine collation was served. As this entertainment was so successful it will be repeated soon in the town hall. About 80 members were present.
William Mandeville of Danbury, has spent a few days as the guest of his daughter, Mrs. Arthur Tyrrell.
Mrs. William Craft has been the guest of her daughter, Miss Gertrude Craft in Weston.
Eugene Botsford has been laying a new floor in B. Hawley & Co.'s extensive store.
Mrs. Jerome Nichols and Miss Bertha Nichols were guests Thursday of Mrs. Charles D. Stillson in Newtown.
Mrs. Stephen French is enjoying a visit with relatives in Orange, N. J. Several important changes in the mail routes will take effect on Wednesday morning.

NOTICE

Hearing de Sprinkling of Berkshire Avenue, with Oil.
At the meeting of the Common Council of the City of Bridgeport, held June 7, 1915, the following resolution was adopted:
Resolved, That the Clerk be and hereby is directed to notify the persons in interest to appear before this Common Council, at the Common Council Chamber, City Hall, on the twenty-first day of June, A. D., 1915, at eight o'clock in the evening and be heard in relation to the sprinkling with oil, of Berkshire avenue, from Orchard street to Helen street.
Attest:
J. ALEX. H. ROBINSON,
City Clerk.

NOTICE

Hearing de Establishment of a Grade on Hillhouse Avenue.
At the meeting of the Common Council of the City of Bridgeport, held June 7, 1915, the following resolution was adopted:
Resolved, That the Clerk be and hereby is directed to notify the parties in interest to appear before this Common Council, at the Common Council Chamber, City Hall, on the twenty-first day of June, 1915, at eight o'clock in the evening and be heard in relation to the establishment of a grade on Hillhouse avenue, its entire length.
Attest:
J. ALEX. H. ROBINSON,
City Clerk.

NOTICE

Hearing de Proposed Ordinance Regulating Public Conveyances, or jitney Buses.
In compliance with the vote of the Common Council of the City of Bridgeport taken at the meeting of said Common Council, held June 7, 1915, it was
Ordered, That a public hearing be held on Thursday, June 17, 1915 at eight o'clock in the evening in the Common Council Chamber at the City Hall, before the Ordinance Committee, regarding the adoption of a proposed ordinance regulating public conveyances or jitney buses. This proposed ordinance is on file in the City Clerk's Office, Room No. 12, City Hall.
All persons interested in the above matter are asked to be present at said hearing and be heard with regard to the matter.
COMMITTEE ON ORDINANCES,
By J. Alex. H. Robinson,
Clerk.

NOTICE

Correction of Assessments for Denver Ave. Layout and Extension.
In compliance with the vote taken at the meeting of the Common Council of the City of Bridgeport, held June 7, 1915, the Board of Appraisers corrected report relative to the layout and extension of Denver avenue from its present terminus to Fairfield avenue was adopted and the new assessment confirmed. This corrected report provides that the report of August 3, 1914 on this matter shall be changed so as to read that the award of damages over benefits is \$6,800, and is awarded to John J. McFarland, Jr., instead of to John J. McFarland, as provided in the original report of August 3, 1914.
Adopted, June 7, 1915.
Approved, June 7, 1915.
Attest:
J. ALEX. H. ROBINSON,
City Clerk.

NOTICE

Hearing de Construction of a Sewer in Alfred Street.
At the meeting of the Common Council of the City of Bridgeport, held June 7, 1915, the following resolution was adopted:
Resolved, That the Clerk be and hereby is directed to notify the parties in interest to appear before this Common Council, at the Common Council Chamber, City Hall, on the twenty-first day of June, 1915, at eight o'clock in the evening and be heard in relation to the construction of a sewer in Alfred street, from Fairfield avenue northerly.
Attest:
J. ALEX. H. ROBINSON,
City Clerk.

NOTICE

The 138th anniversary of the adoption of the American flag was observed by patriotic exercises in the Foley Room house, Philadelphia, where the first flag was made by Frank Adams.

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At 1:00 P. M. AT COLORADO AVENUE BARN near State Street, in the Eddy Carriage Shop, the stock and contents of a number of private barns and one livery barn. Horses, wagons, trucks, harness, goods that people want to dispose of.

Hacks, station wagons, business wagons, runabouts, harness, trucks. This sale is a positive sale, and you will find what you are looking for. I will sell you the goods. Watch the daily papers for this sale. You can look the stock over any time Thursday or Friday.

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